



TITLE:

Polymerization of Ketene and Diketene

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ABSTRACTS

Relationships between Thermal Expansion and Packing of Particles of Refractory Clay Bodies

Susumu NAGASAKI, Akira WATANABE, Kazuhiro YOSHIKAWA
and Kaoru UMEYAMA

Yogyo Kyokaishi (Journal of the Ceramic Association, Japan), **69**, 323 (1961)

Thermal expansion at temperatures up to 1000°C was determined for pressed powders of fire clays, stony substances, and their mixtures. The thermal expansion curves obtained for their mixtures did not agree with those calculated from those of their components by assuming the additive relationship. A mechanism which explains this result was described.

Polymerization of Ketene and Diketene

Ryohei ODA, Sunao MUNEMIYA and Masaya OKANO

Makromolekulare Chemie, **43**, 149 (1961)

A polymer of the β -diketone type was obtained by boron trifluoride catalyzed polymerization of ketene or diketene, though its molecular weight was not so high. Its structure was mainly ascertained by infrared analysis.

New Addition Reactions. (I) Reaction of Epoxides with Ketene

Ryohei ODA, Sunao MUNEMIYA and Masaya OKANO

Journal of Organic Chemistry, **26**, 1341 (1961)

By the addition reaction of 1,2-epoxides with ketene using boron trifluoride as catalyst, some γ -substituted γ -butyrolactones were obtained in about 10% yield based on epoxides.

Polymerization of Acetaldehyde

Junji FURUKAWA, Takeo SAEGUSA and Hiroyasu FUJII

Bulletin of the Japan Petroleum Institute, **3**, 33 (1961)

It has long been known that acetaldehyde is polymerized to give amorphous polyacetaldehyde when the monomer is frozen. In this method freezing of the mon-